

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

can read a few chapters with pleasure; but one could hardly read the poem through without impatience at its length, and its want of variety in style. Even the best chapters — such as the letter of young Jobs to his father, the senator's reply, and the description of the candidate's examination in theology — are needlessly prolix and tedious. With the qualification implied in these remarks, the poem is a very amusing and successful satire; and it is easy to account for the popularity which it has long enjoyed in Germany.

14. — The Student's Guide to the University of Cambridge. Cambridge [England]: Deighton, Bell, & Co. 1862. 16mo. pp. vi. and 328.

This little volume is designed for the use not only of students who have actually entered at Cambridge, or who purpose doing so, but also of all persons who are interested in University life there; and we know of no similar work which contains so much information respecting the cost of a residence at the University, the courses of study which may be most advantageously pursued there, the college honors and rewards, and indeed every other branch of the subject. The names of the contributors, among whom are the Regius Professor of Laws, the Norrisian Professor of Divinity, and Professors or Tutors of several of the principal colleges, claim for their statements the authority almost of an official publication; and the very full account which each has given of the course of reading for the Tripos with which he is most familiar, or for the degrees conferred in the Faculty with which he is personally connected, leaves no point uncovered. Beside these papers, which fill the greater part of the volume, there are a general "Introduction," and a chapter "On the Choice of a College," by the editor, Mr. J. R. Seeley, Fellow of Christ's College, a chapter "On University Expenses," by the Rev. H. Latham, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, and a very full "Detailed Account of the several Colleges," presenting in a convenient and compact form nearly everything which it is desirable to know about them in connection with the University system.

This book contains, in the first part, an ample number and diversity of Scriptural services for alternate reading, and of forms of prayer, and in the second an admirable collection of hymns with appropriate

A Service-Book for Sunday Schools. Boston: Walker, Wise,
Co. 1863. 12mo. pp. 95, 141.

tunes, many of them the old tunes that ought never to be obsolete. We are led to notice the work for the elevated tone that pervades it. maintains throughout, with the simplicity that befits a children's book of worship, the dignity and solemnity that belong to themes transcending the loftiest intellect. There is nothing of the namby-pamby element, - the sanctimonious baby-talk which often deforms manuals of this class. We cannot express ourselves with an emphasis adequate to our conviction, as to the wrong and harm done to the holiest sentiments of our nature by the degradation of sacred subjects of which we speak. Among the fruitful sources of juvenile profaneness, we have no hesitation in numbering the belittling associations connected with the objects of religious reverence by means of hymns, services, and addresses in which simplicity has degenerated into familiarity, and things sacred and divine have been uttered, talked of, and sung about in the dialect of the nursery and the playground. Children can understand plain and sober words grouped in simple sentences and stanzas; and if they could not, far better were it that the sentiment of reverence should be cherished by words into the meaning of which they may gradually grow, than that they should be made to feel at the outset that there is nothing in the universe too high or deep for their comprehension.

 Evidences of Christianity. Lectures before the Lowell Institute, January, 1844. Revised as a Text-Book. By MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College. Boston: T. R. Marvin and Son. 1863. 12mo. pp. 356.

This work, in its original form, has been used extensively and advantageously as a text-book in several of our principal colleges. The author has now thoroughly rewritten such portions as needed revision, and has arranged the whole with a special view to render it more serviceable as a text-book, placing at the head of each paragraph, or connected series of paragraphs, a caption indicating its contents. We prize this treatise for what it contains and for what it does not contain. The absence of irrelevant or worse than irrelevant matter in such a work, is a great merit. Most authors on the Christian evidences seize greedily on whatever can be plausibly employed as an argument, as if quantity rather than quality were to be thought of in reasoning on this most important of all subjects, on which the motto ought to be, Non multa, sed multum. A strong cause is not established by the accumulation of weak arguments; but it may be betrayed by the attempt to prop up with feeble subsidiary matter arguments in themselves forceful